Amnorments To-day.

Doly's Theater Quits.

Maverly's Nible's Carden—The World.

Modion Square I heater—The Problem.

Novelty Theater, Broaklyn, F. B.—Avond the Windsor Theater Arrest the Continent.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 21, 1881, was:

To-day the late President, who had so brief a career in that office, will be buried There is to be a great procession through Cleveland, in which, as appears from the programme, many men of note from various parts of the country will take part.

It was said of the late President GAR-FIELD that if he would carry into the administration of the Government the virtues of his private character he would make one of the best Presidents we ever had. He was simple, sober, studious, and industrious in whatever his hands were set to do. He was known as a fond husband, a faithful son, a kind and careful father, a genial friend, and a very generous antagonist. Though his education had not been of the best, he was naturally a scholar, an exceptional student of political and semi-political subjects, a ready debater and an animated and fluent writer, his style being, however, too ample, emotional, and ornate for the busy day in which he lived and the rushing people whom he addressed. He was not always a safe party leader either in parliamentary or popular contests, inasmuch as his yielding disposition, and occasionally his inconsiderate candor, induced him to give away the very ground upon which his party had taken its stand. He was more than once surprised to find that his logic had carried him into the enemy's camp, to the serious discomfiture of his followers. In other words, the late President was more of a philosopher than of a politician, while the necessity for keeping in line with his party frequently imposed upon him a most distasteful and difficult part. He would have succooded better in the Senate than in the House, had Providence permitted him to enter it. He would probably not have reached the historical rank of WEBSTER and CALHOUN, but he might have easily taken place in the second line with BENTON, CLAY, WRIGHT, BUCHANAN, and SUMNER.

But would Gen. GARFIELD have made a great and successful President? He has died on the threshold, with all the possibilities before him, and left the imagination of a deeply shocked and sympathetic people to deal with the subject in its own way. That way is to determine at once that all thing would have been accomplished accord g to the popular wish. But his brief Administration gave no such promise. It was neither better nor worse than those of his Republican predecessors since Lincoln. The patronage was distributed in the same manner. The internal struggles in the Republican party were not either for or against any defined administrative reform. They were struggles merely for the offices and spoils. It was one machine against an-other, and the Administration machine, being the stronger and better supplied, was likely to endure in the collision, while the Stalwart concern was being riven and scattered. This is the plain truth, which every man knows just as well as another. late President may have intended to do, when the victory over his opponents in his own party had consolidated his power, must now be left entirely to conjecture. Had he vigorous use of the offices, he might age, and having demonstrated the irresistible power of the machine, he might have smitten it into fragments. Had he consuited his own better impulses he might have been a Washington or a Jefferson; out there was nothing in his long public career, and certainly nothing in his brief

The Mourning for Garfield.

Administration, to justify the belief.

The sorrow manifested throughout the civilized world for the death of President GARPIELD justly excites admiration. From all parts of Europe, as well as of America, news comes of sympathy expressed by private citizens, by public and corporate bodies, by towns and cities, and by republies, kingdoms, and empires. In England as well as this country, houses are draped in black, places of business are closed, the bells of churches are tolled, statesmen, poets, and elergymen write letters of condolence, the court goes into formal mourning, and the Queen personally sends a wreath of by the republic of France and by the crowned heads of the rest of the Continent. How general is the expression of our own national grief we need not say. With searcely an exception, every man, woman, and intelligent child contributes to it, so that our lament may be said to be universal.

The significance of this widespread mourning for the dead President is of a human, and not, as some people fancy, of either a political or an international charactor. It is the man, and not the President, toward whom all this feeling goes out; and though his exalted position, when he was shot down, drew all eyes to him and made | to the Republican State Convention from him the object of universal attention, the one of the Oneida districts may depend upon sympathy he excited, and the sorrow now expressed at his death, are the same in kind | custom which has long prevailed in the as those which the humblest citizen stricken | Republican party of New York, the roll of in the same way would draw from his im- the Convention will be prepared by the mediate friends. In the one case, as in the State Committee, and will stand as made other, party polities, prejudices for or against a republican government, and the the Convention. In addition to this first sufferings of our common humanity. The | ance of the prevailing rule, will direct their eagerness with which the periodical bulle- Chairman to call the Convention to order tins of the wounded man's condition were and name its temporary Chairman, and looked for, the alternations of hope and himself preside until the latter is chosen the last sickness and death of the head of | taking a vote, as is often the case, it is the of this sympathy by millions and its con-

That the feeling of sorrow for the suf- | tee on Credentials. fering and death of a fellow being has shown itself so widely is, however, a lethe progress of the human race in civiliza-

The savage lacks this trait of character, and even the civilized man loses it under the stress of a sudden emergency which awakens the dormant savage within him. Whenever and wherever human beings are in the condition of animals, occupied exclusively with the struggle for self-preservation against hunger and cold, they take no interest in the misfortunes of their companions. That comes only after education and refinement have developed the nobler faculties of the soul. The people of America and Europe, in mourning as they do now over an event which in no wise detracts from their personal comfort, prove their preëminence in the world far more conclusively than by their machinery, their railroads, and their telegraphs.

The End of the Republican Party in Virginia.

The coalition in Virginia, by which the Republican organization, that polled 84.000 rotes last November, was transferred to MAHONE, whose followers had cast 31,000 votes for a separate HANCOCK ticket, was chiefly managed by the principal officeholders. Under the direction of J. F. LEWIS. United States Marshal for the Western District, JAMES D. BRADY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Petersburg, and J. H. RIVES, Collector of Internal Rovenue at Lynchburg, aided by other officials, the thing was

consummated. Lewis was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Rives was made Chairman of the State Committee, and BRADY became Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Thus these three principal officeholders constituted themselves the Ring for conducting

the coalition campaign of repudiation. During the illness of Gen. GARFIELD the patronage of the Treasury, of the Post Office, and of the Interior Departments was turned over to MAHONE, who has since then used it as an electioneering element all over the State, and thereby has attracted to the support of the repudiators a large portion of the floating vote, which is always in market for the highest bidder.

The effect of this example has been to stimulate the zeal of the officeholders, who the corridors of that tavern bulge, and under consider themselves thereby free-handed to , the weight of which the benches in Mechantake whatever part they may please for repudiation. The colored voters especially, who constitute nine-tenths of the Republican vote, and who care nothing about the debt question, are carried away under the belief that they are sustaining the Administration in following the lead of Lewis and his associates.

There is a loud demand for money from the rank and file of the Republicans, who see all the best offices in possession of a few of the First Families, who, according to JEF-PERSON's theory, will neither die nor resign. Heretofore these Southern campaigns have been run mainly by money drawn from Northern Republicans; but this year these contributors have stood back, alarmed by the effect that the success of the repudiators would produce in other Southern States, and possibly upon the national debt.

In this dilemma the Ring have resolved to follow the precedents adopted in the elections of GRANT and of HAYES and of GAR-FIELD, and to assess the officeholders two per cent, on their salaries, in defiance of law and the civil service rules. The following letter was addressed by JAMES D. BRADY, Collector of Internal Revenue and Chairman of the Executive Committee, to the Superintendent of Machinery at the Norfolk Navy

Yard;
"Perensured, Va. Sept. 6, 1881.
"Wa. It. Lyons, Eq., Superinference of Security, Joseph Ford, Nortok, Va.
"Dran Sin: You have been appointed by the State Ex-

ecutive Committee to solicit from Republican office hotiors, cierks, and other officials, including the Post master and his employees at Portmouth. The commit-tee resolved to ask a contribution of two per cent on the salaries of the Federal officeholders. Dr. G. E. Gillers of every man knows just as well as another.

It is the record down to the day when exclaim to you the object of our committee. We will GUITEAU fired his fatal builet, and reversed | labor for the detect of the Bourbon-Deutscratic party. all the conditions of the conflict. What the and in this good cause we see justified in appealing t every Republican in the State for ald. Please acknowl-

edge receipt of this, and other yours, very truly, "James D. Buary, Chalriman. "N W Harrywoon Secretary."

This is a positive demand for money to succoeded in crushing the Stalwarts by a aid in carrying the election. There is no attempt at concealment. Now mark the anthen, like JEFFERSON, have abolished patron- | swer, which illustrates the condition of the public service. Collecting and receiving money for political purposes is forbidden in the navy yard. But the superintendent informs the mechanics and laborers under him that they can evade the order by paying him the assessments at his residence, or outside "the navy yard gate." Here is

the answer: "BERKELET, Norick County, Va., Sept 12, 1881. "Dean Sun: The enclosed copy of a letter from Col. James D. Phany, Charman of the State Republican Exoffice Committee, to me, explains likely, and, as solicit

decided to appeal to you through the mail. "I can be found at my resid use at Barkeler every evening (Sundays excepted) from half past 6 until 10, or cutside of the many yard gate from 12 mutil 1 P. M., from training wall be turnished, tally sellected. Very respectfully. "Nen W. H. LYONS. tributing will be turnished, and an early reply is respect

"Republican State Executive Committee-Jauns D.

Brant, Chairman, Petersburg, Va., M. W. Hazzawood, Sceretary, Elchmond." Mr. HOAR, Mr. DAWES, and other Republican Senators, who made the bargain with flowers to be placed upon the dead man's Mahone for their own advancement on the coffin. Similar tributes of respect are paid important committees of the Senate, are constantly jabbering about "civil service reform." That is a part of their political stock in trade. They peddle it out on all occasions.

Here is a most flagrant case, which spits upon the act of Congress and tramples under foot the promises of the late President in his inaugural address and the standing orders of the Executive for every department.

Will Mr. Conkling be Admitted to the Convention !

Whether Mr. CONKLING or his contestant, Mr. Lowenz, will be admitted as a delegrate several contingencies. According to the up by them until it is altered by a vote of desire to cultivate amicable relations with important step toward the control of the other countries, all give way before the | Convention, the State Committee, in pursufear experienced as the news was good or and has taken his seat. If in the course of bad, and the shock when the end came, these preliminary preceedings it becomes were precisely such as more or less mark | necessary to call the roll for the purpose of every family. It is only the multiplication | roll as made up by the State Committee which is recognized as containing the list of centration upon one object which give to it | members. The question of contested seats | prisoner. its colossal importance, and have created is usually held not to be in order until the the impression that it is something un- Convention is organized and the subject has been passed upon by the standing Commit-

It will be perceived that to have one's name placed on the roll by the State Comgitimate cause of satisfaction. It marks mittee is equivalent to that possession which is regarded as nine points of the law. tion more emphatically than any increase | Many contests have proved that it is very | ing Rock. Nevertheless, the practical re-

if it is a favorite with a majority of the State Committee, the all-potent organizing power of State Conventions in New York.

How stands the present Bepublican State Committee, and what is the attitude of the members toward Mr. CONKLING? At the last meeting a majority of them proved to be Stalwarts, and it is safe to assume that recent events have not reduced the number of that type. Gen. ARTHUR is the regular Chairman of the committee. Thomas C. PLATT is the Chairman pro tem., and he will assist in making up the roll of the Convention, and will call it to order and name the temporary Chairman, and himself preside until the latter assumes the gavel. In the light of these facts, and of the muddled condition of the Utica case, can there be much doubt that Mr. CONKLING's name will be placed on the roll of the Convention? Past experience has shown that when it gets on

it is apt to stick. This will not be the first time that Mr. Lowery has contested Mr. Conkling's seat at a State Convention. In February, 1880, when delegates were chosen to the Convention that was to elect delegates to Chicago, they had the usual rumpus in Utica. At Syracuse Mr. Lowery headed a list of anti-CONKLING delegates. But Mr. CONKLING and his colleagues were enrolled among the members of the Convention, while Mr. Low-ERY and his fighting cohorts never got further than its door.

A Bushel of Talk from Worcester. The Massachusetts Republicans go to Worcester every year check full of words waiting for utterance. Their convention is a wonderful affair. In all the world there is probably no body of men more intensely conscious of its collective respectability and large intellectual calibre.

The convention that met last week had nothing under the sun to do except to renominate the present State officers. There is no prospect or likelihood of a contest of any moment this year; nothing which calls for a full-length exposition of political principles. Nevertheless, the wisdom which swells annually in the Eay State House till ics' Hall groan, had to find expression somehow. The trains were kept waiting as usual until the convention had constructed a platform about twice as long as the average platform of a national party in a Presidential year.

We find that the Massachusetts Republicans believe in "the sovereign, inviolable nationality of the Union of States;" that they propose to maintain the "independence in prerogatives and in functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments;" that they go in for "the freedom of all men obedient to law;" that they are in favor of "impartial suffrage as the basis of political power;" that they heartly approve of "fair elections as the means of ascertaining the popular will;" and that among other leading points in their creed are "the rule of the lawful majority," "the payment of the public debt to the last dollar of honorable obligation," and "honesty, efficiency, and economy in the public business."

Well, so does THE SUN believe in all these things. Most American ettizens, irrespective of party, do believe in them. We suppose, however, that nothing short of an carthquake or the sudden appearance of Gen. B. F. BUTLER at the door of Mechanics' Hall could have scattered the Massachusetts Republicans until they had solemnly

The most careful student of the tremendous platform of the Massachusetts Republicans will fail to find a single word in favor of a policy in State matters which shall reform the chronic abuses on Beacon Hill, simplify and modernize the methods of home administration, sweep out the dust heaps, cut off the barnacles, wake the sleepers, stir up the graveyards, and set right things in general in the ancient Commonwealth.

A Possible Source of Trouble.

Now that SITTING BULL has been successfully carried by force from Fort Yates to Fort Randall, the question may arise why this latter was not made his destination at the time he surrendered.

Certainly the recent scens at Standing Rock Agency is not promising for the future conduct of this still powerful and mischievous chief. Unquestionably too many of the lately surrendered Sioux had been accumulated at this agency. Including the Indians already there, five or six thousand were assembled on the agency lands, of whom about half had recently been reckoned hostile. The little garrison at Yates would have been a mouthful for them had they gone on the warpath. Accordingly, it was determined to at least get SITTING BULL and his immediate band out of the way, more especially since any failure to receive a supply of rations for so great a body of Indians would be perilous.

When SITTING BULL was told that he must go to Randall, he became furious. He asked for a talk with the commanding officer, but this was refused him; then he said he would die like CRAZY HORSE. Two companies of troops surrounded the camp of his band, and, under their rifles, the Indians being unarmed, the removal was accomplished. A nephew of SITTING BULL, who resisted, was knocked down with the butt of a musket, and SITTING BULL himself was carried to the steamer bound hand and foot.

Of course this sort of transfer might concelvably make SITTING BULL and his band a body of malcontents, eager for revenge The chief has been disgraced in the pres ence of his followers. It is also asserted that the removal of SITTING BULL under such circumstances caused deep displeasure among the Indians left at Standing Rock. Why, then, were not arrangements made originally to take his band directly to Fort Randall from the north?

The answer seems to be, if we may believe STITING BULL's declarations, that his surer was conditioned on being taken to his old friends at Standing Rock. He and those of his braves who were with him luring the talks with Scout Allison say that the latter promised that this condition should be accepted. Whether Allison was empowered to make these specific terms is another question; but Serring Bull treated him as an authorized agent of the Government, as he undoubtedly was. Sirring BULL says he was given to understand that he would still be regarded as a great chief, and a great source of influence among his people, and hence could rely on being well treated. As a fact, he finds himself bound like a felon, and no doubt he is virtually a

The sum of the transaction is that here is another instance of what must seem to the Indian to be broken faith. It may not be true that ALLISON definitely promised what he is said by SITTING BULL to have promised; and it is quite certain that, whether he made the agreement or not, it was dan gerous to leave so many Indians at Standin wealth or advance in material comfort. | difficult to get such a name off, especially | suit is that that breach of faith which Srr-

TIME BULL always feared, in surrendering he must now believe himself to have ex-

No Encouragement for the Star Ring. In President ARTHUR's administration it may be taken for granted that there will not be the slightest manifestation of Executive favor toward the distinguished Stalwarts of the Star Route Ring.

Can Mr. ARTHUR resist the demand of Dorsey, Brady, and their associates for protection? He is now President of the United States. He has taken the earliest opportunity to intimate that the Post Office thieves need expect no forbearance from him, and we accept this declaration. The last words of the late President, on any public matter, were those in which he assured the Postmaster-General of his gratification upon hearing that the members of this powerful Ring were on the high road to justice, and the first words of the new President were of similar purport.

Let us wait and see what shall be done with CORRILL and the Grand Jury, which reassembles early in the next month.

The gifts are pouring in upon the family of the late President. Taking together his large life insurance policies, his real estate in Mentor and Washington, his personal property, and the subscriptions to the fund raised for him, which already are over \$200,000 and probably will reach upward of \$400,000, Mrs. Gar-FIRED will doubtless have at her disposel over half a million dollars. As the retired life to which her instincts and her affliction alike prompt her will not expend even the annual interest of this sum, should Congress continue to her the salary of her husband as President through his term, she will doubtless have, four years hence, at least \$700,000; and her five children will probably inherit independent fortunes of \$150,000 each, in case they should all live to inherit. In addition, the opportunities thrown open to the children of a President to easily acquire fame and fortune are illustrated by the cases of U. S. GRANT, Jr., Col. F. D. GRANT, and Secretary of War LINCOLN.

Although the summer heat is not vet gone, the theatres were in full biast and crowded with patrons last week. The production of the new comic opera was one of its features, while other theatres announced that they were giving entertainments "with 333 laughs in each play:" that "a hypochondriac would scream with delight," and that "the shouts of hilarity are heard a mile off." It must have been a week of mirth in the theatrical world.

The negotiations having in view the meeting of Mr. PADDY RYAN and Mr. J. L. SULLIVAN, to determine which of the two is the best man in America, have experienced another annoying hitch, in a difference of opinion about the choice of a stakeholder. Nicer and more protracted diplomacy was needed to bring together these monarchs of the ring than to arrange the

scullers affort. And after all, now that Count-NEY has allowed his measure as an oarsman to be fairly and squarely taken, in the Toronto races and has been found to belong, not to the great scallers of the first rank, including HANLAY and Ross but to those next in rank, like the best English and Australian oarsmen, there is no reason why he should not row henceforth such races as helikes without adverse criticism

That doctor who used dead men as targets in order to find out what direction was taken by GUITEAU's bullet, has not been heard from since the revelations of the autopsy.

During the funeral journey to Cleveland, the train at one point had to be delayed and made up in a different way, as Mrs. GARFIELD asked that her car, which was in front, should be transferred to the rear. She and the other indies in the train had been unable to sleep, on account of the noise and heat of the engine. It is singular that her car should not originally have been so placed. The rear in railroad travel may or may not be the post of honor, but it is niways the post of comfort; but possibly on some stupid theory of etiquette and precedence Mrs. Ganfield and her accompanying friends, who were in sore need of rest, were given the worst place in the train.

The Alliance has safely reached Spitzbergen, and has made one or two unsuccessful efforts to go still further north, in search of the Jeanuette. Cruising there this summer must certainly have been more comfortable than passing the season among the West Indies or off Rio Janeiro. But as to searching after the Jeannette, the Alliance is not built for that, and by the time the Jeannette gets where the Alliance can communicate with her she would be out of danger and well on the way home.

Jay Gould's Chum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who is this U. S. Grant, who has been found ever since the shooting of the President sitting 'squat like a toad" at the ear of Arthur, occasionally "bobbing up serenely" to send an uncalled-for telegram to Mrs. Garfield?

It cannot surely be the great Union General that overthrew the rebeltion and was the first to utter the magnanimous words, "Let us have neage I"

Can it be that other Grant who during eight weary years almost caused republican institutions to become foul in the nostrils of honest men? The Grant whose name calls up recollections of Babcock, Belknap, Boss Shepherd, Black Friday, and all sorts of jobs and rascalities? The Grant who gave all the influence of his great office to the success of the Fraud that deprived Samuel J. Tilden of the Presidency to which he was elected, and installed Hayes in the place that did not belong to him? The Grant who, during the last Presidential canvass, hippodromed through the country. taiking twaddle from the hustings, telling in terviewers that Hancock had a Presidential bee in his bonnet, perhaps forgetting that some people might think the man who wanted a third term must be plagued by a whole hive of such bees in his own bonnet, and carry a brick in

his hat besides? Is it any of these, or is it Jay Gould's chum, the Grant who has got up such affection for Mexico that he must be starting ratiroads from "no where to nowhere," in a country where there is neither trade nor travel?

If it be any one of these, you cannot too earnestly advise President Arthur to give him the cold shoulder, for if he suffers him to hang around his house in the fashion he has been doing the last eighty days, his administration will be a failure before it fairly begins.

BALTIMORE Sent. 24.

THE STAR ROUTE OUTLOOK

Bird's Eye View-Operations of the Con-

spirators—How they were Discovered and Laid Before President Garacid—How the Evidence was Obtained—Punishment Sure. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- The Star Route business is a direct offshoot of the straw bid ding so prevalent in the Postal Department during the first term of Gen. Grant's Administration. Under that system contracts for postal service were awarded to the lowest bidders. If these bidders falled in their contracts the law required the Government to turn the contracts over to the next lowest bidder on the list. Through collusion with Government officials favored contractors put in straw bids, and afterward secured the contracts at a high price through an apparent failure of the straw bidders to fulfil their obligations. In 1873 Congress passed a law that killed straw-bidding. The next move of the Postal Ring was to secure the contracts at very low prices, and work them up by increasing the rate of speed and the number of trips on different routes. This increase was secured through the influence of Congressmen and the connivance of department officials. It was the origin of what is known as the Sta-Route scheme. It was fully developed in Pebruary, 1877, after the decision of the Ecctoral Commission in the Florida case, and after it was certain that Hayes would succeed Grant. James N. Tyner was Postmaster-General. He had been promoted from the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, where he was succeeded by Thomas J. Brady, Brady had held office in the internal revenue service, and was the editor of a small weekly newspaper in Muncie, Ind.

The cost of the increase of service on the Star routes in February, 1877, was over \$200,000. Contracts for the entire Star service for the Western States, including the Pacific coast and slithe Territories, are made under advertisement every four years. The regular quadrennial award was made in March, 1878. All the great routes, and many small ones, were bid down very low, and fell into the hands of contractors who had previously made arrangements to secure an increase of service. The prices at which a majority of the routes were let would not allow the contractors to perform the service without losing money. With numerous additional trips and an increase of speed the contracts could be made unusually profitable. The speed on the most of the routes averaged two and a half miles an hour. Hazard's Handbook for Engineers says that as a rule horses walk and draw heavy loads three miles an hour. Street-car horses average nearly seven miles per hour. Under the law the pay for additional trips was pro rata. If a trip a week cost \$1,000, two trips would cost \$2,000, The law, however, is very indefinite as to remuneration for an increase of speed. It seems to be based entirely on the flexibility of a contractor's conscience. The calculation is made on his oath. If he swears that it takes five men and ten horses to perform the service at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, and that it will require double that number to increase the speed, the calculation for remuneration is made by the rule of three-as the price is to the num-

speed, the calculation for remuneration is made by the rule of three—as the price is to the number of horses and men, so is the number of horses and men, so is the number of horses and men, so is the number of horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and men to the price. For instance, five men and ien horses and interested in the speed is increased to five miles er hour. The speed is increased to five miles an hour. Judging from past experience the contracts would swear that it would take forty sorses and twenty men, thus receiving is more for each horse as for each man.

Service on the routes under this contracts made in March, 187s, becan on July 1 of that year. Through the securing of additional trips and provisions for faster time the cost for the seal of the new head of the republic by administering the coath to Mr. Arthur, This was one of the sensations that did not work.

The people who rushed to Frederick on Friday to see a man hanged were disappointed to find that Felix Munshower and search and provisions for faster time the cost for the search of the surface of the sensations that did not work.

The people who rushed to Frederick on Friday to see a man hanged were disappointed to find that Felix Munshower at the Government of the sensations that did not work.

The people who rushed to Frederick on Friday for see and had sone from afar to see it. Their anger at the Government of the sensations of the sensation controlling the business. The increase was made on ninety-three routes controlled by half a deven contractor provided for what is known as "temporary service," and it was let without competition. The average rate of pay for the regular service west of the missispipility match

was drawn for services that were never rendered. There is proof that regular percentages of the enormous sums thus obtained from the Treasury were paid direct to the Boss and his partners the same as percentages were paid to Tweed and Connolly by Garvey. Ingersoll, Woodward, and others in your County Court House job. If the contractor dealt directly with those in power, he turned over to the Boss ten percent of his gross receipts. If a middle man was employed, the percentage was doubled. The go-between was frequently a member of Congress, and not infrequently a Democrat. Notwithstanding the publication of the Hubbell lotter, it is asserted that none of the Contractors were assessed by the officials for the Republican campaign fund. The total of Braily's contribution was \$500, and this was not paid until after the Presidential election.

Thomas L. James was made Postmaster-General despite the opposition of the Star Route Ring. Its scheme was to have a subservient man appointed, with an ex-Poilee Commissioner of the city of New York as second assistant. James want in with the avowed purpose of cleaning out the Department and of making it self-surpording. His experience in the New York Post Office had convinced him that the department could not only be made to pay expenses, but to return a revenue to the Government. An examination of the records in the centract office disclosed the operations of the Ring. The corruption through collusion with Federal officials was laid hare. Contractors who had tried to do business honestly had been frozen out. It was clear that money had been paid for the awarding of the contractors. It was evident that the Sixth Auditor's office of the Postal Department passed through that office.

The result of Postmaster-General James's preliminary examination was laid before Argument of the past of the contractor of the Postal Department passed through that office.

tor's office of the Treasury Department was congolled by the conspirators. All the accounts of the Postal Department passed through that office.

The result of Postmaster-General James's preliminary examination was laid before Attorney-General MucVeagh. It astonished him. The two Cabinet officers immediately went to the White House. They found the President in the library, and laid the result of their researches before him. He carefully examined it, going over every detail. The interview lasted several hours. The President finally said: "I direct you to probe this ulcer to the before and to cut it out."

From that day to this the work has gone on without interruption. No lemency has been shown to any one. It has been a work of great magnitude. Many experts have been employed in gathering evidence from the records and elsewhere. Every one of the manipulated routes has been inspected by impartial men, who have spent months in the work. Witnesses have been examined and conclusive evidence of the rascality has been obtained. For two months preceding the assassination of the President every effort was made to induce him to stop the investigation. He was told that it would injure the party, and smirch some of his warmest political and personal friends. Men were paid to make affiliavits against the character of the men engaged in the investigation, A plot was formed to encompass the removal of the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General, and faise statements were manufactured to influence the mind of the President against them. Gen. Garfield stood firm, and the conspirators showered him with the vicest abuse. The reports that any member of the Cabinet made any attempt to control the investigation is nearly completed. The case against some of the conspirators is thoroughly prevared. All now required is the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence has been submitted to Col. George Biliss and B. H. Brewster, the assistant counsel employed by the Government, and they say that it is entirely satisfactory. The conspirator

SUGG'S LAMP. Prediction that It will Put an Ead to the

Electric Light Furor. Profit the St. Louis Republican The St. Louis Gaslight Company recently re-

The St. Louis Gaslight Company recently received from Landon are not the new Sing lemps, which are now in as there on the street in front of the fronce of Fariament. The Sing burner is a recent involuntia, and its use in Louidun has been successful, though it is as yet not used there except in that single affect, where it comes in direct competition with the Brook electric light. Having heard very tavorably of the lamp. Mr. Secrates Newman of the St. Lemps Gasticht Company sent the inventor an order, in answer to which the lamps were received. Here are the first ever broscht to America, and results given by turn were very sanisactory. The lamps are of two sizes, 150 and 150 childle power the former being about twice the dimensions of an ordinary street lamp. Each contains four beforers arranged its a square at a distance of about three incluses one from the others. The light is very brilliant, and Mr. Newman thinks that with them gas can more than held its own against electricity.

ANTI-BOSSISM IN BROOKLIN.

A New Pacter in Local Politics Gomip about

A special enrollment of Democrats in Brooklyn is to begin, under the auspices of the ward associations auxiliary to the Central Demperatic Association of Kings County, to-morrow evening. The association is an outgrowth of the anti-McLaughlin movement, which was greatly strengthened last fall, when, through the alleged treachery of the McLaughlin com mittee, only 9,000 majority was obtained for Gen. Hancock where 18,000 was obtained in 1876 for Mr. Tilden. The organization has not figured practically in politics yet, and there is much curiosity among politicians as to its course in the approaching fall election, which is to fill, among others, the lucrative office of Sheriff and that of Mayor. The next Mayor will have the appointment of heads of departments controlling a vast amount of patronage. For a time it was expected that the association would put an independent Democratic ticket in the field, with William Marshall or Gen. Slocum upon it as the candidate for Mayor, and an address was promised defining its position. The address, however, has been abandoned. Mayor Howell is a candidate for a third term, but Alderman Black, who is said to have waited a long time for Boss McLanghlin to keep an alleged promise to make him Mayor, threatens to lead another revolt against the one-man power if he is not nominated, and it is claimed that Mr. McLaughlin ennot hold the remnant of power he possesses if in addition to the defection of Robert Furey and the revolt of Alderman Kanellants is expected in the event that the latter is not nominated for Sheriff. Robert Black, one of the most popular adherents, breaks away. The present Mayor has held for a long time intimate relations with Thouras Kinsella, one of the leading members of the Central Association. At the same time the Mayor has retained his old intimacy with Boss McLaughlin, It is now said that, while Mr. McLaughlin purposes to give Mr. Black the nomination for the Mayoralty, Mr. Kinsella intends to secure it for Mayor Howell and to bring it about in a most ingenious way. The adherents of the anti-McLaughlin movement are too much impressed with the unbroken cordiality between Mayor Howell and Boss McLaughlin to be prepared to accept the former as a candidate on an anti-McLaughlin platform. Moreover, they are alarmed by the former as a candidate on an anti-McLaughlin platform. Moreover, they are alarmed by the rumor that McLaughlin has told Mayor Howell to secure the Central Association nomination by hook or cook, promising him that if he votes of his followers, this bargain being based upon a supposed sgreement that if Howell is reciected he will turn his influence toward the McLaughlin wing of the Democrat. The Republicans th Sheriff and that of Mayor. The next Mayor will have the appointment of heads of departments controlling a vast amount of patronage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tramper are to be found in all localities, up town and down town and their numbers are not small. This has been the

case, I am told, during the whole summer. It occurs to me that the recently enacted tramp laws Although their support does not cost much, I, as a lifelong toiler, object to administering to their idle existence The slock gambler, and even the card gambler, do occa sionally give something in return for the money they surreptitiously grab from the public, but not so the

The tramper claims there is no crime in poverty, and he claims the margin we naturally allow to poverty. I love the poor. The happiest hours of my life have been passed among them. In a country like ours, especially, where the opportunities for making money are so abundant, a man must possess some sterling qualities to be

poor, legitimately.

But although it costs very little to support the mem bers of the un can brigade, they each consume what ould cost them seven or eight dollars a week if they

My severe illness makes me feel these matters more everely. I am compelled to get out of a sick bed every morning and labor at least a little to prolong my life bealth, and defies the law. I protest against the tyranny.

It is worse than that we fought against during the Revo-People who labor are the people who pay the taxes, no matter who handles the cash, and my labor, although | ten a work not so heavy physically as that of the 'longshereman, is quite as hard and wearing as that of any other man in existence, all things being taken into consideration,

VICTOR PARRITON. The Singer Works to Remain in Elizabeth, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to the following statements in a late

issue of THE SUS concerning the city of Elizabeth, N. J., where our principal American factory is located: "That it is very difficult to get employees to go there parts of the machines; that the means of transportation are poor, that the taxes imposed by the diy of Elizabeth are the fixary, that the Sinder Company holds bands of the city of Elizabeth and finds it impossible to collect the

principal.

I am informed that these statements have been extensively especially other papers throughout the country, and showing that they degree throughout the country, and showing that they degree the distinct the country and showing that they degree the distinct the country and showing that they degree them especially as they were published in connection with the affairs of this company in that city.

It is true that at one time this cost any proposed removal from Eurabeth, but not for the reasons given, which, as your article states, were assigned by the offi-

It is from that at one time this cost any proposed removal from Buzabeth, but not fer the reasons given, which, as your arbies states, were assigned by the other core of other sewing machine companies. The reasons impelling us toward a removal, we are glad to say, no longer exist and we have withorawn the offer of our factory for and.

Concerning the arguments against Elizabeth as a desirable place for manufacturers, I have to say. It is not sifficult to get employees to go there and remain there. On the contrary, we are now employing 2.8% hands in our Elizabeth fectory, of whom 2 fee live in that city and the remaining 29th and thing of the significant of the say of the contrary we are now employing 2.8% hands in our Elizabeth fectory, of whom 2 fee live in that city and the mover have had the seast difficulty in securing help there, and make a place of a girlheants for employment our large runth fact no difficulty whatever with the said in the seast difficulty in securing help there, and make a place of any other manufacturing location that bear or the machine, as far from being poor, are vastly superior gauge or any other manufacturing location that I are above of any other manufacturing location that I are above of within one bundred uniter of New York. The laxes of the Elizabeth gree now entirely satisfactory to as impossible to cohert the principal, so tar as our experience see, for we have never semanded the principal even upon our call locate, except as the basis for a and to prove their valuaty. This was broadenly satisfactors by the course, which have here is derived and the singer Manufacturing Company.

A Concourse of Fliddlers.

A Concourse of Fiddlers.

miss at Member Bould's hear London Will, if A where also stayed direct rate at thanks. After sopper a fidile was strong up, and only if the party ex-volted a piece of thinks, then he import it is another a horizontal piece. he fiddle round, and every man played in tune except fire out of the filtern

A Thirteen-foot Cornetalk. From the La Crosse Chronicle.

Recently we published a statement about cornwhen a prominent legal gentletten or La t come state of the our country room with one training about behind this over training the country to the provide the country to th

The Wall of the Star Bouters. Pursue us not! For the dear party's saxe, And the sweet sake of party men we know Whose fortunes with our own may fall and break. Let not the hounds of law distress us so!

No longer let the putch he heated het-

Pursue us not! Pursue us not! In the dear party's stress, When o'er the land such chilling breez, a blow, Good cause you had our liberal souls to bloss, And Star Boute profits cheered and strengther Remember how we freely paid the scot-

Forene us not!

Porece us not! Our lawlessness and greed Were but as blossoms on the tree of Hanes.
And there are other hearts that yet will bleed, If we must suffer for the party's ways. Let ours with others' errors be forest-

Parsus us not! Day swiftly follows day. And all things tail before the tread of Time; So let the star Route memories the away, And let oblivion's mantle cover crime !

Let threatened prosecuts as an to not-

BUNBEAMS.

-The Irish peer mentioned in this column ecently as an evictor of his defaulting tenantry was

Lord Locan, and not Lord Mayo.

—It appears by an official return just pub. lished that German imports in 1990 were work \$719,000,000, and her exports, \$774.675.000.

-When at Honfleur, on Sept. 7, the enfindastic crowd wished to draw Gambetta, he refused saying men were not meant to draw carriages.

-The defective heating apparatus and centilation of the Indianapolis Court House cause sciatic rheumatism in a juror, and he has brought a suit against the county for \$10,000 damages.

-Vaccination is making gradual headway in China. The people of the interior detest the outside barbarian, but have a still greater dislike to the disease -A young Troy lawyer's way of annoying

several enemics in his profession was to send them heavy packages of old paper through the mail with single stamps only on the envelopes, thus compelling them to pay double the deficient postage.

-The growth of Irish agrarian crime des ing 1600 is made very plain by the recently published judicial statistics. The indictable offences which can only be tried by a jury show an increase of 1,481, or 42 per cent., over 1879, lawless as that year was -In the case of a contract signed by a person, who in the signature describes himself as an of

cer, the contract itself not indicating in any way the corlowa decides that the signer is personally liable. -It is remarkable that the agricultural depression so widespread in Sogland has been sittle set in Wales. The most prosperous English counties agriculturally at the present time are Deven and Cornwell.

Northumberland and Cornwall. The extremes meet -The French ladies do not appear to reverently named a in Zulu, or a in bird's nest. They cu small straight pieces of hair down their foreheads, and then curl the ends after the manner of a puc's tail. In

looks cleaner, at all events. -The oft-repeated charge that American wine shipped to Europe returns to this country is de-clared by Boston's Oreside to be false. The amount exported fast year amounted to less than 75,000 pations, and went mainly to Mexico and South Amorica. Very little has ever been sent to France, and none of that has me

-The British Consul at Klukiang, China. mys that the Chinese are too much wedded to their wadded cotton dresses to make their country a good market for imported weellens. But the Government have recognized the destrability of woolien clothing for the troops, and have started a mill where coarse blue cloth s made at a rate lower than it could be imported. -In Savannah the annual death rate for

1,000 whites for the year 1880 was 19.85, and for the colored, 45.47. In the Mayor's opinion the disparity is do to a non-observance of sanitary laws on the part of a neglect of the necessities of the sick. The authorities provide medical attendance and dispensaries for these but they have not yet learned to take full advantage of the city's interacity.

-The projected reorganization of the

Spanish army will largely increase its numerical strength when it is fully mobilized. The infantry will comprise more than \$10,000 trained men, while the other arms of the service will be able to muster at least \$100,000 more. The total strength of the Spanish army will therefore amount to over 402,000 men; whereas, as at present or ganized, its war establishment, including colonial troops barely exceeds 300,000 men. -The London World says that those who

are foud of the heady wines of the south of France, the sine du Rhose, Such as St. Georges, Roussillo, Chilege Mouf du Pape, &c., will be sorry to hear that the vintage will be mi. The grapes have been entirely destroyed by insects. It is the same in some parts of the Bordeaus district. According to the same journal, the entire Clar Vouget vintige is bought, and has been for many years, by the owner of the world renowned buffet at lajon. -In front of Col. Thomas Mead's house

in Greenwich, Conn., stands a sycamore, or ballwood tree, which is 171 years old, having been planted in 1710, It is about 150 feet high, and fitteen feet from the ground its circumference is twenty-tight feet, and its diameter than a man's hand, was not many years ago large en ugh for a man to crawl into, and was once used by children as a sort of playhouse. As the tree has grown

of late years the aperture has gradually closed.

—A wolf, like a tiger, having once esten man, prefers him to all else for a dinner, and if he attacts a man it is proof that he has aiready dined off one or has hydrophobia. In the Franco-German war of 1879 Hydrephobia is not an uncommon event among wolves The committee lately appointed in France to consider the question of wolf destroying are in favor of abolishin known as the horserrie, which had really a direct interes in maintaining the wolves. They think that the extirps tion of them may now be left to the land owners, whe suffer from their ravages, and to the rural ponce in the

-The Marquis de Catania has just writcaught at by the political economists of Europe, and has been the talk of the clubs and a principal subject of dis custon among the wrious men of all countries, to whom it is addressed. He declares that after long study and ing to solve. He defines the question as a purely religious one. "The Church of Rome," he says, "aiona helds the key to the secret door which leads to the open country. She alone can render the toils and sorrows of the poor man supportable by her promise of compensation

in another life." -The statistics of the railway accidents in England for the year seem to be as fixed a quantity at the number of letters which are posted without addresses. The total number killed last year was 1,136, and the num ber of injured 3,008. Of these 143 persons sailed and 1918 persons injured were passengers. The remainder were replayers of the companies, and 447 killed and 265 mured were trespassers, suicides, and other persons. The rum ber of persons who travelled as railway passengers is year exclusive of season ticket boblers, was nearly her who travelled in the year before, showing that o tour and a quarter million persons who travel one is killed, and more than one in every half million is of area.

-The unhallowed beast who bestrides Temple Bar keeps himself still before the rubile, and like Dryden's doc, though doomed to death, is fated not to dis. The ragged della of putty or cement, which go by the nickname of his relies, after the antique, are falling specially to decay. The correcting hand of time in less than one year has scalped most of the case worthles in procession on some high day of minnerpai thankseiving which a fanciful artist had wrought in curaing work of ciay. The Lord Mayor was beliended long are and sine the useful novelty of washing the streets instead a sweeping them has been adopted the scavengers do not fail to turn on the hose to cleanse the city sout from the fragile flaures. It is this which does must damage. Under the excessive force of the stream the whole solubleture has been chipped and knocked to proces.

-A most unflattering view of New York is taken editorially by the Philadelphia from which avers that even New Yorkers "are becoming to recommod that Manustian Island is the process account of a great city to be were in the citilized would " Form the same acuree it is learned that there is not during the races of men a more equaliti. Iznoble, transition stretch of indicence and in tustry than the water fronts of Manhattan Island from S usten Dayvil to the Statters, of rivers." As for our a chilecture, with the a single of a few residence streets, it is "more requisive that the Ghette of the old German of its. Boundway first 144. not compare with hundreds of streets in London Paris. Vienna, or Berlin. Its irregular ability is persist buildings, and tasteless archite cture leave a stranger b loubt whether he is in the capital of Mirror 1 of the rulb ed cities of the pinter."

-Stein's courtship of Miss Mack, in Chicago, was not successful until by pretended to attempt success. By reapost into the take in the presence of we crathuralted persons, and was really regular to the ciri believed he was really desperate and married him Wedlock with such a man materially proved indepen-and at the end of three months he three-benefits will beashe said that she would willing a bettern that Jordan he would take his own life immediately attracted with that understanding, they went make a most sout in the prairie. The wife seated therein an a constraint and the husband shot her through the last thing heria. stants. But be either tacked the rather to the mix self, or had not intended to the rather of to the mix at first coules of his cratter, but after world one in an ing that Mrs. Stein had gone away on a soul-

some fixes the crime upon him -- Harrison Ainsworth, who has just heed paid high higher at Minisher through the proof of the north withers of direct Epitain. Lond from a with the attention of the action of the attention of Hackwood's stands higher a matter of the attention of Hackwood's stands higher a matter of the attention of t Like Shortland r | m. Jacobs r and 10 ft | m. m. |
Like Shortland r | m. Jacobs r | m. m. |
Like Shortland r | m. m. | m. m. |
Like Shortland r | m. m. | m. m. |
Like Shortland r | m. solution from the carry of the trans. A con-

marked his nea, literary water-